

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1838.

"Fine Weather, Sir."

Among the many marvels which excite the surprise of the good people of our State, the most marvellous is the fine weather which we have had for the last six weeks. We have had no sleighing of any consequence, and the condition of the roads for wheeling, with the exception of a few warm days which brought the mud, has been exceedingly good. To us, Down-Easters, who for the last seven winters, have had nothing but snows upon snows, and the very perfection of Siberian cold accompanying them,—bare ground and warm weather in January, is as odd as it is welcome.

To the poor it is indeed a season of relief. The expense of fuel, thus far, has been trifling; and consequently they have more funds to purchase bread and other necessities. To the farmer who was short of hay, it is likewise a relief; for the difference in quantity required by stock in warm and in cold weather is so essential, that the saving will help him to get through the winter without sacrificing his property. We have not had what has been called an open winter since '31, and we shall confidently look for a warm summer to ensue—one that will ripen the corn, and give us the luxury of a genuine hasty-pudding in the fall, to say nothing of the *Hog* and *homing* for the next winter.

Yankee Farmer.

This publication commences a new volume much enlarged in size. It is now published simultaneously in Portland and Boston.

In addition to the agricultural matter, it is devoted to general news and other interesting matter.

We are glad to find, that, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, Brother Cole finds encouragement to enlarge the dimensions of his paper, and to endeavor to extend the field of his usefulness.

Increase of Wheat Culture in Maine.

We hope that those who have hitherto been faithless in regard to the capability of our raising our own bread-stuffs, will consider the accounts which we have given from time to time, of great yields in certain cases. It is true that these may be considered as extreme cases—it is true that they are so. But what are the facts in regard to the average yield? We believe that if every fact could be elicited, it would be abundantly proved that we do on an average obtain per acre, as much wheat as is obtained in most of the other States.

It is true, that during the past season, many parts of the State have been visited with a scourge—so new to us, and so insidious in its approach and op-

erations, that it baffled every effort to dislodge it, and to prevent its ravages. We allude to the Grain Worm. In many parts of the State nearly the whole of the crop was destroyed, and in other sections half only was doomed to be cut—and in others, very little or no destruction was made by them.

Had it not been for this enemy, Maine would probably have thrown off the thralldom which she has borne so long, and become independent in the article of bread—an article so absolutely and imperiously necessary for the existence of a people. But the excitement in regard to the culture of wheat, which has pervaded the farmers of Maine, has, notwithstanding the devastation of the Grain Worm, (or *Weevil*, as it is improperly called,) proved the capability of our soil and climate to yield ample sustenance to those who inhabit our borders, if those, whose business it is to cultivate the earth, will but do their duty. If it is true that we can raise wheat enough to bread our population,—and we never had the slightest doubt of it,—nothing more is wanted, than to sow enough to produce the supply. Here, then, is the sole reason why it has not been so. There never has been enough sown to yield the amount required to supply the people, if it yielded the greatest possible amount.

If we turn our eyes to other States which have become celebrated for the amount of flour which they raise and manufacture, we shall see at once that they have attained their ascendancy, not so much by raising great amounts per single acre, but by the great number of acres cultivated with this crop. It is true that in those sections of the nation where winter wheat can be cultivated, they have a little advantage by not being crowded or hurried in the spring by wheat culture; but the advantage, on the whole, is not so great as at first it would appear.

The ploughing for a spring crop can be done at any leisure time in the season previous; leaving the operations of harrowing and sowing to be done early in the spring. We are happy to find that an unusual quantity of land has been ploughed during the past season, and we hope that the spirit which has become awakened, will never sleep again; but that we shall press forward with a courage and a hope that no obstacles can conquer and no calamities dishearten.

Deep Ploughing.

Every farmer should make it an object, while he obtains the most he can from his soil, to also improve that soil instead of impoverishing it.

Now every good soil must have considerable depth. The depth of every soil can be materially increased by carefully ploughing a little deeper every year, and applying a suitable dressing. This is abundantly proved, as every one will recollect who has had any thing to do with the cultivation of a garden where the spade is used from time to time.

The soil becomes in process of time a deep one. The soil by being properly manured and suitably worked, will increase in depth by the process of the rains and other causes, which tend to sink the fertilizing matters further down, as is proved by the practice of the Flemish farmers. It is stated

by Vanderstaeten, in some account of the husbandry of that people, that

"In Flanders, before the introduction of the operation of digging, few lands, or rather none, had a stratum of vegetable mould eighteen inches deep. It is art and industry which have created this. The great part of her beautiful fields, were then only moving sands, or soils even still more ungrateful.

Observe, then, the methods which were used to raise them to their great fertility. In the beginning, they were dug to a smaller depth, and upon the moving sands was spread a great quantity of dung of which the grosser parts, as well as the straw which was mixed with them, was decomposed into fertile soil. It was the same with the grain and stubble left by the crops, with the noxious weeds and roots.

All those vegetable remains began to give fertility and consistence to the sands, and in proportion to the fertility and consistence which the soil acquired, the spade was pushed to a greater depth. The sand, of which the spade increased the vegetable stratum, was already no longer barren, because it was enriched with the juices of the dung, which the rain had carried below the depth to which the spade had not yet reached. The abundance of dung and the annual supply of vegetable matter, changed, in the end, this moving sand into the blackest mould, which can possibly be seen, in some places of a depth of eighteen inches, and in others of two feet!"

On this principle, it seems that the most barren sand can by art and labor be changed to the best of deep soil, containing in its bosom an abundant supply of the best sustenance for vegetation for a long series of years.

Certainly it offers encouragement to every man to plunge the plough a little deeper, from year to year, accordingly as he can find manure to put on, or can grow upon its surface vegetable matter which he can bury, and thus convert it to an available fund, which shall yield its profit at a future time, in the shape of an abundant harvest.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GRAIN WORM—Use of Lime and Ashes.

MR. HOLMES:—I have never ventured to forward any of my ideas to the public, on that destructive insect called the Weevil, Grain Worm, or Fly.

I coincide with the writer who says, "We ought to be very careful about what we write or send abroad as to them: unless we actually know something of their origination—where they are in cold, and where in warm seasons—their several metamorphoses," &c. &c. Some ridiculous ideas about them have found their way into journals; such as that a creature with wings, cannot, or does not cross a two rod road, &c.

Your extract from the *Genesee Farmer*, in No. 45, of the present volume, brings to view an idea respecting the prevention of their depredations, and quotes a Mr. Jenne, of this State, in confirmation—that lime and ashes are no preventives.—Mr. Jenne is entitled to the thanks of the community for many of his communications; but he may not be

always right,—though when he is not, he may elicit truth.—With pleasure I generally read your extracts from the *Genesee Farmer*—a valuable paper. But in the piece in No. 45, above referred to, although it denies the efficacy of lime in preventing the grain worm from doing mischief,—yet in that very piece the writer satisfied me that lime may be used to advantage for this purpose:—for he says that the Larvae is no doubt in the ground or earth in winter. If so, they must come out of it, in some state or other, before they do mischief. Who believes that if the earth was well covered with lime or ashes, at the time they come out of it, that they would be very comfortable, thus saturated with alkalies? If they are, they must be the only species of living creatures that can enjoy itself thus wrapped up. So far from their being comfortable, I have no doubt but the ashes or lime would destroy many of them in that tender state; though the fly may do his vile work when the head is white with lime, as he has become hardy, and his proboscis can penetrate where there is neither lime or ashes.

I do not write to set up a theory, but only to destroy others, which I believe are erroneous. Some one ought to stand by and pull down false notions. May I be allowed to try, in the hope of being serviceable in some small degree. NEAR PERU.

FLOURING WHEAT.

MR. HOLMES:—I noticed, in a late number of the *Farmer*, some hints respecting the better grinding and flouring of wheat, which is a subject worthy of consideration.

But the question arises, how shall we obtain good flour so long as there is abundance of smutty wheat passing through the same apparatus that is used in flouring wheat which is free from smut? An intimate acquaintance, who is a miller, and has a liberal run of custom, informs me that nearly one-fourth of all the wheat he has ground since the last crop came off, is more or less smutty. As the grists of smutty wheat came in scattering, almost the whole of the good wheat is tinged with the smut which adheres to the parts of machinery thro' which the grain passes in the process of flouring; and in this way, the poisonous smut, which honestly belongs to individuals who grow it, is disseminated thro' the whole community. For this, the miller is not to blame. But does it thence follow that no one is to blame? By no means. A perfect remedy is within the power of all; and, as individuals continue to afflict the whole community with this great evil; it might, perhaps, be well for the present Legislature to amend the *bounty law* of the last, by imposing a tax of ten cents on every bushel of smutty wheat that shall be offered at the mills or in the market; for in that case, if wheat growers should be as anxious to avoid the tax, as they appear to be to obtain the bounty, we might expect the evil would "vanish like a scroll."

I have said that a perfect remedy is within the power of all, and I verily believe it. Past numbers of your paper have teemed bountifully with useful information upon this subject, and it seems to be very unreasonable for individuals to continue the evil, either by negligence or a stubborn adherence to past practice. As a reason for the above assertion may be expected, I will give the result of my own practice, which accords with that of many other farmers with whom I am acquainted.

For many years prior to 1825, I was troubled with smutty wheat;—since that time my wheat has been entirely free from smut, which is undoubtedly the result of the following practice:—I wash my seed wheat clean, and add slacked lime—say two or three quarts to the bushel, and stir it well. I

then place it in some suitable vessel—fill it with clean water, and let it stand 24 hours; then drain off the liquid and mix a sufficient quantity of dry leached ashes with the grain. I once let some remain in the lime-water 48 hours, and the result was—very little of it germinated. SCIOLIST.

REPORT OF THE INCIDENTAL COMMITTEE.

The Incidental Committee appointed by the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, having attended, in part, to the duties assigned them, submit the following hasty Report.

We first examined a number of Highland Shawls. No. 1, (Mary Ann Rockwood's) was a beautiful article, and exhibited in a good degree the ingenuity and good taste of the manufacturers. We would recommend a gratuity of 50 cts. Nos. 16 and 17, (Mrs. Isaac Holmes') though perhaps not equal to the first, were good articles. To the manufacturer of these we would recommend a gratuity of 50 cts. No. 8, (Mary C. Foster's) though good, we thought not equal to the others.

We next examined two lace capes, Nos. 2 and 3; (Thankful P. Pierce's) they were truly very fine articles—and would recommend a gratuity of fifty cents. Also one wrought lace Collar—a very pretty thing; we recommend a gratuity of 25 cts.

We next saw a pair of worsted hose (Ann Hubbard's),—a very superior article of the kind; we recommend a gratuity of 25 cents, and regret that the funds of the Society would not allow it to be more.

We then examined a couple of Ram lambs, presented by Truxton Wood of Winthrop. We thought them very good lambs, and would recommend a gratuity of 1 dollar.

Also 8 Dishley sheep presented by Paine Wingate, of Hallowell, together with a written statement respecting them. They were, in the opinion of your Committee, well worthy of notice, and we would recommend that a gratuity of \$1.50 be paid him.

Also two Bucks presented by Joseph W. Hains, of Hallowell—produced from a cross of the Dishley with the South Downs and Merino. They are fine animals, and we would recommend a gratuity of \$1.50.

We then saw a beef Cow presented by Captain Varnum, and considering the keeping she has had, appeared to be in fine order. We would recommend that a gratuity of one dollar be paid him.

There was also presented for premium by Joseph Dummer, a three years old heifer; though a pretty good animal we thought not worthy a premium.

There was a lot of hats presented by Jacob Hooper, of Augusta—which appeared to possess the requisite qualities of firmness and durability, combined with lightness and beauty of appearance; to him we would recommend a gratuity of one dollar.

We were also called to examine a pump presented by Alvah Spinner, of New-Hampshire, which was in the opinion of your Committee, a very good one. It works easy—occupies but little space—and by having a hose attached, may be made to answer the purpose of an engine. We would recommend it to your favorable consideration.

We noticed a lot of potatoes, No. 10, (Benjamin Southworth's) stated to have been raised from the balls two years ago; and although your Committee could not so well judge of the quality as if they had been nicely cooked, yet they appeared well;—and would recommend that a gratuity of 50 cents be paid the raiser of them.—We would take this opportunity to say that we think the raising of potatoes from the balls, for the purpose of obtaining

new varieties, is worthy of more attention than it has heretofore received.

Also another lot, No. 11, (Alvah Wadsworth's) were handsome potatoes, and worthy notice. We noticed a Squash, No. 9, (J. A. Pitts') which was very large, and we doubt not very good, too.

Also a lot of Citrons and a large beet, presented by Samuel Wood, Jr. of Winthrop, which were very fine.

There was a number of articles not enumerated in the list handed your committee, which were deserving of attention.

Amongst them was a Cotton quilt, No. 7, (Misses Perleys'). The manufacturers of which must have been blessed with a goodly share of patience to have completed, and we recommend that a gratuity of 50 cents be paid them as a token of regard for industrious habits.

Also a bead bag, No. 14, (Deborah Winslow's)—a very neat article; we would recommend a gratuity of 25 cents.

We noticed a fur Cape, No. 13, (Jesse S. Robinson's),—made, as we supposed, from the skin of a tortoise-shell kitten, which was a very splendid affair, and worthy of all praise—a large share of which it elicited from all who saw it.

Saw also a machine for making the boxes used in Beard's patent bee-hive—operated upon very skilfully by a couple of boys; we recommend a gratuity of fifty cents, to be paid them.

In conclusion, your Committee have to regret that the funds of the Society were so limited. To this cause, and not to the want of merit in the articles exhibited, must be attributed the small sums recommended as gratuities.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. POPE, Per order.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORN, &c.

The Committee appointed by the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, to examine the claims of competitors on Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye, Peas, Beans, Oats & Peas, and Seed Corn—offer the following Report:

There was but one competitor for wheat. Mr. Rowland B. Howard, of Leeds, stated that he had raised 50 bushels upon 1.1-2 acre of ground—the quantity of seed 3 bushels. We award him the Society's premium on wheat.

There was but one competitor for Corn. Mr. Walter Hains, of Winthrop, stated that he raised 59 bushels of sound corn on one acre of land. We think him entitled to the Society's premium.

There were three competitors for Beans. J. & A. Pope, of Hallowell, stated that they raised 72 bushels of beans upon six acres of land—sowed broadcast. The above mentioned beans, however, were not entered in season to be entitled to a premium. Mr. Isaac Boothby, of Leeds, did not appear with his certificate, as the rules of the Society require. Elijah Wood, of Winthrop, appeared;—but the quantity being small, we do not think him entitled to a premium.

We noticed a small quantity of Seed Corn, presented by Oliver Foster, of Winthrop. He states it to be a fortnight earlier than any other kind he is acquainted with. We think him entitled to the Society's premium.—A small quantity was also presented by Richard M. Pinkham—selected from the Canada kind. We consider it a good kind; but not being entered in season, we could not give it a premium. JAMES PAGE, Per order.

STATEMENTS. ON WHEAT.

To the Committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society:

My hired hands measured off one and a half acres of wheat, in my presence—it being a part of

the land on which I raised a crop of corn the preceding year. In May, 1836, it was pasture land—on which I spread about twenty loads of green manure from the heaps and ploughed it under;—and put of compost manure about ten loads to the acre, in the hill, in which I had mixed, as evenly as possible, one cask of lime. It produced about fifty bushels of corn to the acre; but not so sound and good as usual, owing to the frost. On the 8th day of May, 1837, I sowed three bushels of wheat on the acre and a half, and about the 27th of August, I harvested the wheat, which must have been somewhat lessened by the weevil or grain worm, although it was of the kind called Tea wheat, which I believe to have suffered the least of any kind. I had it thrashed in October, and from an acre and a half I had fifty bushels of as handsome wheat as I ever saw.

Yours, &c.

ROWLAND B. HOWARD.

Leeds, Dec. 1st, 1837.

ON CORN.

Gentlemen: Having entered for a premium on corn, I shall give you a short sketch of the state of the land, on which I raised my crop the present season, &c.

The land was much reduced by being cropped with the scythe for nine years in succession, without any manure to support it. I ploughed my land in the fall of 1836. In the spring following, 1837, I prepared my ground for planting; first, by putting on twenty-four loads of manure, of forty bushels to the load, to the acre. I then spread it as evenly over the ground as possible, and harrowed the land four times, which covered the manure well, and fitted it in good order for planting;—then furrowed three feet apart, and dropped the corn in hills from two and a half to three feet distant—and five or seven kernels to the hill, of the large yellow Canada variety, from twelve to sixteen rowed. The soil on which I raised it, is a hard, gravelly loam.

It was hoed but twice, and the spires reduced, to five in each hill, at most. The stalks were cut and harvested in the usual way. I had one acre of it measured, which produced 118 bushels of ears of sound corn. I had two bushels of ears shelled, which measured one bushel and three pints—making 59 bushels, besides the three pints to the bushel, for shrinkage, of good sound corn;—and twenty-seven bushels of ears of small corn.

I will estimate the expense, as follows:

Ploughing, in the fall of 1836.	\$3 00
Harrowing, in the spring of 1837,	1 25
Planting, two days,	1 50
Seed,	42
First hoeing, three days,	2 00
Ashing,	25
Second hoeing,	2 00
	\$10 42

WALTER HAINS.

Winthrop, Dec. 1837.

ON BEANS.

The beans which we have entered for premium, were raised on a lot of about six acres, which was ploughed up from a pasture in the fall of 1835.—It was on a high ridge of land—the soil a gravelly loam, abounding in small round stones. In the spring of 1836, it was cross-ploughed, and a little more than half of it set with about 5,000 White Mulberry trees, and the whole planted with potatoes. The crop was rather light. In the spring of 1837, it was ploughed again, and the remaining part set with trees. The part which had been previously set (for the benefit of the trees,) was ploughed so as to turn the furrows towards the trees, leaving a dead furrow between every two rows of trees,

which lessened the crop on that part probably one third. About the first of June there was seven bushels of white beans sown broadcast upon it, and harrowed in. Five bushels of them resembled the pea bean in shape, but were larger—with a small vine, and very early. The remaining two bushels were larger, rather long, and not so early. They received no further attention until about the middle of September, when they were pulled, and put into small stacks made by driving two stakes into the ground 8 or 10 inches apart at the bottom, diverging a little towards the top to prevent the beans from settling too snug together, and secured near the top by a withe. The stakes were about six feet long, and a few stones placed at the bottom to keep the beans from the ground. They remained in the stack about three weeks, when they were carted to the barn and thrashed.

There was 72 bushels of very handsome beans. The crop was not large, but perhaps as profitable as any that could have been raised on the same ground.

ALTON POPE,
JACOB POPE.

Hallowell, Dec. 20, 1837.

I claim the Society's premium on white beans. There had been a crop of corn, a crop of wheat, and two crops of grass taken from the land on which I raised my beans, the four previous years. The mowing land was ploughed in May, last, and three or four cords of coarse barn dung ploughed in,—dunged in the hole—and corn planted. The cut-worm destroyed the most of the corn. After weeding, I planted the land where the corn was missing, to white beans. There was about an acre of the land. I hoed them but once; and pulled them before they were much frost-bitten;—I placed them between two stakes set in the ground, and dried them in that situation. The expense of three pecks of beans, for seed, was about

One hoeing,	\$1 50
Pulling,	1 50
Thrashing, say	75
	\$4 75

There was nearly eight bushels of very good beans.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, Dec. 23, 1837.

ON SEED CORN.

I hereby certify that I received a small quantity of corn from New-Hampshire, said to be originally from New-York, which I planted in the spring of 1837. It grew and came to maturity about one fortnight earlier than any variety I am acquainted with; and is remarkable for the number of ears growing on one stalk.

OLIVER FOSTER.

The Weather.

The new year has come in like a lamb. We can hardly believe that it is not late in the spring. Not a flake of snow to be seen on the ground—the harbor free from ice, and a southerly wind, not exactly laden with sweets to be sure, blowing—together with warm, glowing, summer-like sunsets. It would seem the seasons had lost their places, or that winter were coquetting with spring. At all events, the hoary headed old fellow is in quite a melting mood. We shall begin to have faith in the Indian prophecy, that now the seven years of cold have passed by—ending with 1837—we are going to have seven years of warm weather.

It is a blessed thing to the poor, this mild aspect of the season; and much of the distress anticipated from the rigor of a long winter, by a kind Providence has been thus far averted. Cold is the greatest enemy the poor man has to dread. Keep him warm and he will contrive to eke out his scanty allowance, so as to pass a comparatively comfortable winter. But exposed to the cold, who can estimate his sufferings? For "who can stand before His cold?" Those who arise in the morning and find a glowing fire on the hearth or in the grate, by the genial heat of which they partake of their

morning meal;—those who return at night and find the same comforts awaiting them, do not—cannot know anything of the sufferings of their poorer neighbors in these respects. We must visit the abodes of poverty, and see the meagre table spread in a cold room, and the shivering inmates huddled over the smoking embers, with their blue hands and pale faces, vainly endeavoring to obtain a little warmth, if we would have an adequate idea of what many and many around us have to endure during the cold season. Could our fellow citizens realize the extent of their suffering of the poor in the winter, it would not be necessary to urge the claims of the WOOD SOCIETY upon them. They would involuntarily go forward and fill to overflowing the treasury of that excellent institution. And what a rich return would they receive in the grateful tears of the "widow and fatherless!"—*Portland Transcript*—Jan. 6.

We take from the Portland Advertiser the following interesting record, furnished by Capt. Moody. Our readers will perceive that the last year was the coldest, on an average, for 20 years.

THERMOMETRICAL RECORD,
At Portland—1837.

The following table shows the monthly average of the degrees of heat and cold for the past year, noted at sunrise, at noon and at 8 P. M. Also, the average for each month, and the general average of the months for the last 20 years.—*ib.*

	Sunrise	Noon	8 P. M.	Average present yr.	Monthly average for 20 years
January,	10	17	16	14	19
February,	13	24	19	19	22
March,	20	32	26	26	31
April,	32	45	37	38	41
May,	41	52	46	46	51
June,	53	65	57	58	60
July,	56	71	62	63	66
August,	55	69	60	61	64
September,	47	63	53	54	58
October,	38	50	44	44	48
November,	30	38	33	34	36
December,	19	28	24	24	24

REMARKS.—The Mercury was the lowest January 4, at 11 degrees below Zero, and below on seven other days during the month. Feb. 14th, ten below, and below on four other days. March 2d, 8 below, and Dec. 22d, four below.

During the year the mercury did not continue below Zero all day. The warmest day was July 20th, at 84 degrees.

By comparing the 4th and 5th columns, it will be perceived, that the average of every month, except Dec., was several degrees lower than the general average for these months.

The yearly temperature of Portland, taking the mean of the last 20 years, give 43 degrees. The highest during this space of time, was in 1826 at 46 degrees, the lowest is the past year at 46 degrees.

Quantity of Snow for the year, 6 feet, viz: in January, 40 inches—February, 21—March, 1—October, 2 1-2—November, 6 1-2—December, 1 1-2 inches.

The quantity of snow for the last 13 years, gives on an average a trifle less than 5 feet each year.

Harbor thus far in the season is perfectly clear of ice.

Observatory, Jan. 1st, 1838.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Range of the Thermometer, at Hallowell, in a shaded Northerly exposure.

JANUARY,	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.	Weather.
1	28	34	32	C. C. C.
2	31	36	33	C. F. F.
3	32	44	42	F. F. C.
4	32	32	27	R. S. S.
5	27	38	42	S. R. R.
6	32	40	34	F. F. F.
7	28	42	38	F. F. F.
8	40	40	36	C. R. C.
9	18	32	24	C. C. C.
10	27	28	19	F. F. F.
11	4	10	8	F. F. F.
12	12	16	—	F. F. F.

Abbreviations.—F. for Fair weather; C. Cloudy; S. Snow; R. Rain.

LEGAL.

AGREEMENTS.

An agreement is when two or more minds are united in a thing done or to be done, or when a mutual assent is given to do or not do a particular act. An agreement without satisfaction is as nothing; and a forced agreement, wherein one of the parties is compelled to act contrary to his wishes, is accounted no agreement.

Articles of agreement are used for ascertaining and keeping in memory what is mutually understood by the parties thereto; either in respect to the sale of estate, performance of work, service, or any other thing contracted to be done, in consideration of money or other property to be received by the person contracting.

It is the best and safest way in all cases where a contract is made of any considerable amount, or if there is to elapse any considerable time before it is to be completed, to make articles of agreement. A great many misunderstandings and law-suits may be prevented by a little caution in this particular. It is, too, always well to either have separate bonds in sufficient penalties, or an obligatory penal clause inserted in the body of these articles of agreement for the faithful performance of what is contracted to be done.

The laws of this State provides that "No action shall be brought, whereby to charge any person upon any agreement made upon consideration of marriage, or upon any agreement that is not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorised."

We give the following as a general form of an agreement where a penalty is stipulated for the performance of the contract, and where each party is to have a copy of it. The copy to A. should be first signed by B.; and the copy to B. should be first signed by A. It is important that both parties should sign both the articles of agreement, and that both signatures should be witnessed.

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

This memorandum of agreement made and concluded this — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty —, by and between A. of — in the County of — on the one part, and B. of — in said County on the other part, witnesseth, that the said B. for this consideration hereinafter mentioned hath agreed and hereby agrees to (here insert what B. is to do.) In consideration of which the said A. on his part agrees (here insert the amount A. is to pay, or what he is to do) to the true and faithful performance of the several covenants and agreements aforesaid, we do hereby respectively bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, each to the other, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in the penal sum of — dollars. And in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the year and day first above named.

A. (L. S.)

B. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered,
in presence of us,
C. D.
E. F.

REFEREES.

In our last we gave the duty of referees, and we will now give the rules which we find have been laid down by the Supreme Court, by which they must be governed. We would also observe that in

case the agreement to submit should be acknowledged before one of the Referees, after signing his name, instead of 'Justice of the Peace,' he should write, *One of the Referees.*

The demand submitted by the claimant, which must be attached to the agreement to submit, must be signed by him or the whole proceedings will be erroneous and of no effect.

When a party defendant having a good defence at law, agrees to submit his case in the usual form to referees, he is considered as submitting all questions of law, as well as facts—unless he can produce proof to the contrary, and he cannot reject the decision of the referees on the ground that it is contrary to law.

When two persons submitted a question of betterments to referees who were to determine whether the tenant was by law entitled to betterments, and if entitled, to what amount; and agreed to a written statement of facts; upon which the referees decided, that the tenant was legally entitled to betterments to a certain amount; it was held by the Supreme Court that the question of law was definitely submitted to the referees, and that any mistake of law on their part was not open for examination, consequently the parties must abide by their decision.

After parties have once agreed to submit a case to referees, neither party can countermand the agreement, but must abide by it.

When the parties executed a bond agreeing to submit all dues, debts, and demands, heretofore subsisting between them, to referees, and on the same day one of them gave the other his promissory note payable in specific articles at a remote day;—it was held by the Court that the note was not within the terms of the submission it being by law given after the execution of the bond.

The fee allowed Justices for drawing a rule, and acknowledging the same, is *thirty cents.*

LIEN ON BUILDINGS.

A law passed March 25, 1837, provides that any person who shall have furnished labor or materials for the purpose of building, finishing, altering or repairing any house or other building, shall have a lien upon such building and the land on which it stands for the amount of such labor and materials for the space of ninety days after the payment for such labor and materials becomes due.

That the person or persons furnishing such labor and materials, may secure their lien by an attachment of said house, land, and right of redeeming the same, in case it is mortgaged, within the said ninety days, and such attachment shall have precedence of all other attachments where no such lien exists.

That when the debtor shall tender to the person or persons furnishing such labor or materials, the amount justly due to him or them, the house, building, land and right of redeeming the same, shall be discharged from said lien.

There is a clause in the same law, providing that the contract in such case shall be made in writing, and be recorded by the Clerk of the town in which the land on which such building stands is situated: but said clause is repealed by an act passed March 29, 1837.

We give the following form for an agreement for building a house, which can be altered to meet the circumstances of the case under which it may be taken.

Be it remembered, That on this — day of — it is agreed between A B, of —, and C D, of —, in manner and form following, *to wit*: the said C D, for considerations hereinafter mentioned, doth for himself, his heirs, executors and adminis-

trators, covenant with the said A B, his executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will within the space of — next after the date hereof, in a good and workmanlike manner, and according to the best of his knowledge and skill, at — well and substantially erect, build, and finish one house, according to the draught or scheme hereunto annexed, of the dimensions following, viz. &c. and compose the same with such stone or brick, timber and other materials, as the said A B or his assigns, shall find and provide for the same: *In consideration whereof*, the said A B doth for himself, his executors and administrators, covenant with the said C D, his executors, administrators and assigns, well and truly to pay unto the said C D, his executors, administrators and assigns, the sum of — dollars in manner following, *to wit*: — part thereof, at the beginning of the said work, — more, another part thereof, when the said work shall be half done, and the remaining — in full for said work, when the same shall be completely finished: *And also* that he, the said A B, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall and will, at his and their own proper expense, find and provide all the stone, brick, tile, timber and other materials necessary for making and building of the said house. To the true and faithful performance of the several articles and agreements above mentioned, the said A B and C D do hereby respectively bind themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, each to the other, in the penal sum of — *In witness, whereof we have interchangeably set our hands this — day of —* A. B.
Signed, &c. C. D.

If A. and B. make a contract, and A. does a part of his job, but does not complete it, and B. takes what A. has done and appropriates it to his own use, —he is bound to pay A. to the amount he is benefited thereby.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Berkshire Agricultural Society, at their twenty-seventh Anniversary, Oct. 15, 1837.—By J. BURL.

(Continued.)

The object of the farmer, in the management of his farm operations, should be first, to obtain the greatest return for the capital and labor he expends; and, secondly, to do this, without impairing the fertility of the soil, or the intrinsic value of his farm. To effect these objects, three prominent rules should be observed:—The first is—KEEP YOUR LAND DRY; or in other words, free from all superfluous moisture. The second rule is—KEEP YOUR LAND CLEAN; or in other words, free from weeds. And the third is—KEEP YOUR LAND RICH; or in other words, return to it, in the form of manure, all the refuse animal and vegetable matters which the farm affords.

KEEP YOUR LAND DRY. The importance of draining is not duly appreciated, nor its practice well understood, among us. Although water is indispensable to vegetation, too much of it is as hurtful as too little.—It is necessary to the germination of the seed, to the decomposition of the vegetable matter in the soil—to the transmission of the food from the soil to the plant—to its circulation there, and to the maturity of the product. All these useful purposes are defeated, where water remains in the soil to excess—the seed rots, the vegetable matter which should serve as the food of the crop remains insoluble, in consequence of the absence of heat and air, which the water excludes; or, if the seed grows, the plant is sickly, for want of its proper food, and there is consequently a virtual failure in the harvest. It is not from the surface only that we are to determine whether land is sufficiently dry to support a healthy vegetation; but we are to examine the surface stratum, into which the roots of the plants penetrate, and from which they draw their food. If this is habitually wet—if it grows marshy plants—

if water will collect in a hole sunk fifteen inches below the surface—the land is too wet for cultivated crops, and means should be adopted to render it more dry. From my partial acquaintance with this country, I feel assured that much of your best land is rendered unfit for tillage, or the growth of the finer grasses, by reason of the excess of water, which passes or reposes upon the subsoil, unnoticed by the cultivator. These lands are denominated cold and sour, and they truly are so. Cold, sour lands are invariably wet lands below, if not upon the surface. But if the superfluous water was judiciously conducted off by efficient underdrains, (for the construction of which, you possess the best of materials in abundance,) these lands would be rendered warm and sweet, and highly productive, and the outlay would be repaid by the increased value of two or three of the first crops. Wet lands are generally rich lands, abounding in vegetable matter, which water has preserved from decomposition, but which readily become the food of plants, when the water is drawn off. Let me imagine a case, which am I sure will be found to exist in many parts of your country. There is a slope of a hill, half a mile in extent, terminating in a flat forty rods wide, through which a brook meanders. The soil on this slope, and in this flat, is of a light, porous quality, six to twelve inches deep, reposing on a subsoil impervious to water, as clay, rock or hard-pan. By soil, I mean the upper stratum, in which vegetable matters are blended with the earthy materials, and which constitutes the true pasture of plants. Near the top of this slope, all along on a horizontal level, or perhaps lower down, spouts or springs burst through the subsoil, a thing very common in hilly districts, the waters from which finding an easy passage through the loose soil, spread and run down the slope, and upon the subsoil, and through the flat, till they find their level in the brook. A thermometer plunged down to the subsoil, will indicate, at midsummer, a temperature probably not greater than 60 degrees, whereas to grow and mature many of our best farm crops, we require a heat in the soil of 70 or 80 degrees. How shall we remedy this evil, and render this land profitable to the occupant? Simply by making an underdrain or drains, in a gently inclining direction, a little below these spouts or springs, and, if practicable, somewhat into the subsoil. These will catch and conduct off the spouting waters, and by laying the lower plane dry and permeable to heat and air, develop all its natural powers of fertility.

I will suppose another case—that of a flat surface, underlain by an impervious subsoil. This is rendered unproductive, or difficult to manage, by stagnant waters. The rain and snow waters, penetrating the soil, are arrested in their downward passage, by the subsoil, which not having slope to pass them off, they here remain, and stagnate, and putrify, alike prejudicial to vegetable and animal health. The mode of draining such grounds, and of rendering them productive and of easy management, is, first to surround the field with a good underdrain, and to construct a sufficient open drain from the outlet to carry off the waters. Then with the plough, throw the land into ridges of twenty to thirty feet in breadth, according to the tenacity of the soil, in the direction of the slope, and sink an underdrain in each of the furrows between the ridges, terminating them in the lower cross drain. The materials of the underdrains, which are generally stones, should be laid as low as to admit of the free passage of the plough over them. The superfluous water, by the laws of gravitation, settle into these drains, and pass off, and the soil becomes dry, manageable and productive. An acquaintance called upon a Scotch farmer whose farm had been underdrained in this way, and being informed that the improvement cost sixteen dollars an acre, tile having been used, remarked that it was a costly improvement. "Yes," was the farmer's reply: "but it cost a deal more not to do it," which he illustrated by pointing to an adjoining farm, like situated, which had not been drained, and was overgrown with rushes and with sedge grass, and then to his own fields, teeming with luxuriance, and rich in the indications of an abundant harvest.

I have dwelt upon the subject of draining with more detail, because I have personally realized its benefits, and am sure it may be extensively gone into with the certain prospect of reward.

KEEP YOUR LAND CLEAN. Weeds being gen-

erally indigenous, or well acclimated, are gross feeders, and exhaust the soil more in proportion to their size than cultivated crops. We should consider that farmer a reckless manager, who should suffer strange cattle to consume the food prepared for his farm stock. How much more is he deserving the name of an economist, who permits his crops to be robbed of their food, and consequently stunted in their growth, by thistles, daisies, dock, and pig-weed?

An idea prevails with some, that weeds, by the shade they afford to the soil and to crops prevent the exhalation of moisture in time of drough. Precisely the reverse is the case. They exhaust the moisture of the soil in proportion to the surface of their leaves and stems. Some plants, it is affirmed, daily draw from the earth, and exhale from their superficies, more than their weight of moisture.

KEEP YOUR LAND RICH. This is to be done by manuring, by pasturing and by alternating crops. Most of this country, I believe, is devoted to cattle and sheep husbandry, for which it seems well adapted: and these branches of husbandry afford ample means of enriching the soil and of enlarging the grain and root crops. Cattle and sheep make manure—manure makes grain, and grass, and roots—these in return feed the family, and make meat, milk and wool; and meat milk and wool are virtually money, the great object of the farmer's ambition, and the reward of his labors.—This is the farmer's magic chain, which, kept bright by use, is ever strong and sure; but if broken or suffered to corrode by neglect, its power and efficiency are lost.

You possess all the earthy element of a good soil clay, sand and lime. It is your province and your duty to husband and apply the vegetable, and most essential element of fertility—MANURES. These are as much the food of your crops, as your crops are food for your cattle, or your family; and it is as vain to expect to perpetuate good crops without manure, as it would be to expect fat beef and fat mutton, from stunted pasture or buckwheat straw. We see, then, that manures are the basis of good husbandry, whether we have reference to tillage or cattle farms; and that tillage and cattle reciprocally benefit each other.

It results from these facts, that a farmer should till no more land than he can keep DRY, and CLEAN, and RICH; and that he should keep no more stock than his crops will feed well, and that can be made profitable to the farm.

The farmer who makes but thirty bushels of corn, a dozen bushels of rye, or a ton of hay, from an acre of land—and there are not a few who fall short of this—is hardly remunerated for his labor; but he who gets these measures from half an acre, and every good farmer ought at least to do so, realizes a nett product of one half the value of his crop, or receives twice as much for his labor as the first does. The reason of this is, that the one permits his acre to become poor, either from not saving and applying his manure, or from spreading it and his labor over too much land, or by cropping it too long, while the other keeps his land rich, and thereby saves half his labor. How is this disparity increased when, instead of being double, the crop of the good farmer exceeds that of the bad farmer four-fold, incidents that very often happen on adjoining farms? If the latter gets one hundred dollars per annum for his labor, the former gets four hundred dollars for his labor. No inconsiderable item this, in the aggregate of a man's life, or in the profit and loss account of a large farm.

So with our animals. The food which parsimony, or indolence, or ill judged economy, doles out to a beast, and which barely keeps him two years, would, if judiciously fed out, fatten him in six months; and thereby convert three quarters of the food into meat, milk and money, which, in the other case, is expended to keep the animal alive. Time is money, as well in fattening animals and feeding crops, as in other expenditures of human labor.

Pasturing is a means of inducing fertility. It is computed to add twenty per cent. to the fertility of a first rate soil. This arises from two causes. All this is grown upon the soil, is returned to it in the droppings of the animals which graze upon it. And in the second place, when broken up by the plough, the sward is converted into food for the tillage crops, and has been found to be equivalent,

in a well set sod, to more than twelve loads of dung to the acre. In this way sheep husbandry is known to enrich lands rapidly. But this remark does not only apply to meadows where the crop is carried off, and no equivalent returned to the soil, in the form of manure.

Alternation of crops is unquestionably one of the best and most economical means of preserving fertility, and of increasing the profits of the farm. All crops exhaust the soil more or less, of the general elements of fertility, though all do not exhaust to the same extent, nor do all exhaust it alike of certain specific properties. It is believed that every family of plants requires a specific food, which other families do not stand in need of, and which they do not take up. This is evidenced by the facts that wheat cannot be grown profitably, in ordinary grounds, in two successive years, upon the same great field, without a great falling off in the product. And it is now laid down as an axiom, in good husbandry, that two crops of any small grain should never be taken from the same field in successive years, because, they draw too largely upon the same specific food.—But after an interval of four or five years, in which grass and roots intervene, the specific food of the wheat crop has so accumulated in the soil that this grain may then be again profitably grown upon it. So with all other farm crops, not even excepting the grasses. The law of natural change in the products of a soil is so palpable, that in Flanders and Holland, where flax is one of the profitable staples that they do not think of cultivating this crop upon the same ground oftener than once in ten or twelve years.—Our farmers seem to appreciate these truths in reference to tillage crops, without duly reflecting, that they apply as well to grass as to grain. Meadows do deteriorate; in a few years the finest grasses run out, because the soil becomes exhausted of the particular food which affords them nourishment; coarse or innutritious plants take their place, and the herbage becomes inferior in quality and greatly diminished in quantity. Upon an average, old established meadows would yield double their present crops, if judiciously alternated with grain and root crops. The terms "suitably divided into meadow, plough and pasture lands," which are generally employed to recommend farms on sale, are an indication of bad husbandry, and very often betray the secret which compels the owner to sell. Excepting in very stony districts, every acre of land which will produce good grasses, may, by being rendered dry and rich, be made to produce good grain and roots. In the convertible system of husbandry, permanent meadow or plough lands are almost unknown—every field produces in turn, crops of grain, grass and roots.

There are three classes of crops which alternate beneficially with each other, viz:—1st. grain, or corn, or dry crops, which mature their seed, and most exhaust the fertility of the soil;—2d. Grass crops, of the influence of which upon the soil, I have already spoken; and 3d. Root or green crops, embracing turnips, potatoes, beets, clover, &c. In old meadows and pastures, not only the better grasses disappear and coarse herbage and mosses come in, but the soil becomes too compact and hard, to admit the free extension of the roots, and the genial influence of the sun, dew and atmosphere, which are primary agents in the process of vegetable nutrition. Tillage corrects these evils. It cleans the soil of foul weeds, and converts them into sources of fertility: it breaks and pulverizes the soil, and fits it for the return of the grass crop at the close of the rotation; while the vegetable matters of the sward contribute to augment the grain or root crop which is to follow. All green crops are more or less fertilizing, when buried in the soil; but clover is to be preferred, as well on account of its enriching properties to the soil, as that it also affords hay and pasture. I have practiced sowing clover seed with all my small grain crop, though I intended to plough the field the following year. The food which this clover affords to the coming crop, richly compensates for the cost of the seed and sowing, to say nothing of the pasture it gives in autumn. Hence, tillage is admirably calculated to fit and prepare the ground for grass: while grass, in return, directly or indirectly furnishes an abundance of food for grain and roots. The fertility of a soil depends essentially upon its power to absorb water by cohesive attraction, and this power depends in a great mea-

ure upon the state or division of its parts; the more divided they are, the greater is their absorbent power. The crop upon a hard, compact soil, will suffer from drought; but if this soil is finely pulverized and broken, it will suffer much less. The first may be compared to the rock, which receives moisture upon its surface, and upon its surface only: the latter to the sponge which receives and transmits moisture to its whole mass, and which retains it for a long time.

(Concluded next week.)

Summary.

From the Buffalo Journal, Extra of Dec. 29.

Gross outrage and invasion of our territory by the British Royalists!!!—American Blood shed!!!

An express has just arrived from the seat of war bringing information of the gross outrage committed by the Royalists, on the persons and property of American citizens.

About half past one, last night, five boat loads of men crossed from the Canada shore, and commenced an attack upon the steam boat Caroline, an American bottom, while lying at Schlosser near the falls, on this side, on board which were 34 individuals, mostly from this city. Of these, our informant states that only 12 can be found, the rest having been, probably, killed on board, or sent over the falls.

Capt. Harding received severe wounds in the head. The dead body of Mr. Durfee of this city was found lying on the dock—he was killed by a ball in the head. After obtaining possession of the boat, the Royalists towed the steamboat into the rapids, set fire to, and sent her over the falls, being guided in their return by the beacon lights at Chippewa.

SCHLOSSER, 2, A. M.

You will probably hear various rumors about an attack on the boat Caroline; the facts are these: five boats came to the dock where the boat was lying, rushed on board, killed one man, severely wounded another and one slightly, a number missing, boat cut loose, set on fire and has gone over the Falls, probably with some bodies on board. There were about thirty on the vessel—a number unaccounted for. The action took place about 1-2 past 12 this night.

A public meeting of our citizens will be held at the Court House at ten o'clock this morning.

From the Buffalo Advertiser of Saturday.

Nothing is heard or talked of here to-day save the destruction of the Caroline. Public indignation at this act has reached a fearful pitch. There is but one opinion felt or expressed. The awful fate of her crew fills every one with astonishment and horror.—It being impossible to ascertain, with any accuracy, the names of those lost or saved, in this tragic affair, we forbear to mention any one. Anxiety is on the rack, and something definite is known. The presiding Mayor, it will be seen, has issued a Proclamation in reference to this event. He most properly "exjoins all to act with discretion, and only under the direction of the proper authorities."

The gentlemen composing, the Volunteer City Guard have offered their services to the Mayor, to act as a patrol, and have been accepted.

It will be seen that Brig. Gen. Burt has ordered the regiments composing the 47th brigade to rendezvous in this city. This, it will be borne in mind, is but a measure of precaution.

In pursuance of the above order, three companies of the 208th regiment are ordered to assemble in the court house this evening.

A public meeting was hastily called at the Court House.

Mr. Tillinghast called the meeting to order, and on nomination, Horace Clark, Esq. was appointed Chairman. Mr. T. then remarked, that inasmuch as the proper authorities were in session and doing every thing which it is proper for them to do, in view of the recent outrage on our frontier, he recommended every man to return home, put his arms in the best order, and await the call of the officers whose duty it is to consult measures for the public safety. The meeting then quietly adjourned.

Buffalo, Saturday morning, Dec. 30 11 o'clock.
[Correspondence of the Journal Commerce.]

The steamboat Caroline, lying at Schlosser, nearly opposite Navy Island, on the American side was attacked about one o'clock this morning, by five boats of the Royalists, and the greatest portion of those on board were inhumanly butchered, the boat set on fire to and sent over the Falls.

There were about 33 on board, 22 of whom are missing. Capt. Appleby, of the steamboat Constitution, had command of the Caroline, and by an almost miracle escaped. The C. is a small boat which has heretofore run between this city and Chippewa; and left there yesterday morning to be employed as a ferry boat between Navy Island and the main land. It is feared that some of our most respectable citizens were on board her at the time.

Four o'clock P. M. An express has just arrived, bringing intelligence that the British army are crossing upon Grand Island. All the regiments of militia in our brigade have been ordered out.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—The Governor of New York communicated a Special Message to the Legislature, on the 2d inst. in conjunction with his Annual Message, in which he says: "I received last evening, after my annual message was prepared, information which I hasten to communicate to you. The territory of this State has been invaded, and some of our citizens murdered, by an armed force from the Province of Upper Canada. * * *

"I am warranted in assuring you that the authorities not only of this State, but of the United States, have felt an anxious solicitude to maintain the relations of peace and strict neutrality with the British Provinces of upper and Lower Canada, at all times since the commencement of the civil disturbances therein, and have in all respects done what was incumbent on them to do to sustain these relations.—The occurrence to which I have alluded, is an outrage that has not been provoked by any act done, or duty neglected, by the Government of this State, or of the Union. If it should appear that this boat was intended for the purpose of keeping up an intercourse between this State and Navy Island, which is now held by an assemblage of persons in defiance of the Canadian Government, this circumstance would furnish no justification for the hostile invasion of our territory and the destruction of the lives of our citizens.

"The General Government is entrusted with maintenance of our foreign relations, and will undoubtedly take the necessary steps to redress the wrongs and sustain the honor of the country.

"Though I have received no official information of the fact, I have good reason to believe that the local authorities of this State have taken prompt and efficient measures, not only to protect our own soil from farther invasion, but to repress any retaliative measures of aggression which our citizens, under the impulse of deeply excited and indignant feeling might rashly resolve to adopt; and that the patriotic militia in the vicinity of the scene of the outrage, have obeyed with alacrity the call which has been made upon them for these purposes.

"It will be necessary for this State to keep a military force for the protection of our citizens and the maintenance of peace, until an opportunity is given to the General Government to interpose with its power. In that event, I apprehend that it will be necessary for you to provide by law for the payment and maintenance of such force as the occasion may require."

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Since our last paper, but very little business has been done by the Legislature. On Monday, the Committee appointed to examine the votes for Senators, reported that there was one vacancy. The Senate then went into convention with the House, and it was filled; The Committee appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Senator, reporting as follows:

The whole number of votes was	201
Necessary to a choice	101
Stephen C. Foster has	97
Shilometh S. Whipple has	104 and is chosen.

—The report was accepted, and the convention was dissolved.

The Committee appointed to examine the votes for Governor, reported to the House on Monday, as follows:

The whole number of votes constitutionally given in, was	68333
Necessary to a choice	34202
Edward Kent has	34358
Gorham Parks has	33879
All others have	286

Mr. Kent has 193 votes more than all other persons, and is constitutionally elected Governor by the people for the current political year.—On motion of Mr. Vose, the report was laid on the table, and the Clerk directed to have 1000 copies printed for the use of the House.

The Senate, on Wednesday, appointed Messrs. Soule, Barnard and Ham, with such as the House may join, a Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Small Bill Law.—Messrs. Randall, Higgins and Osgood were appointed a Committee, with such as the House may join, to take up the consideration of the votes on Sept. 1837, for change of the Constitution in relation to bail.—On motion of Mr. Greene, *Ordered*, That Messrs. Greene, Belcher and Lake, with such as the House may join, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law relative to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, as to permit the several cities, towns, and plantations, which have received any portion of the same, to distribute it among the inhabitants thereof.

In the House, Mr. Lyman from the Committee appointed to employ a Messenger, reported that the Committee had contracted with John Hanscom of Lisbon to discharge the duties of that office at a compensation of \$5 per day, for himself, page, and assistant.—The report of the committee on the Gubernatorial votes was then taken up, and was the subject of debate during the day.

On Thursday the Senate voted to ask the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court on the following questions:

Is it competent for both branches of the Legislature to admit evidence to prove that the returns constitutionally received at the Secretary's office, are not correct, and if so, to what extent.

Is it competent for the Legislature to admit parole evidence to invalidate, destroy or impeach returns legally and constitutionally made?

In the House, the Report on the votes for Governor was discussed during the day on Thursday, and an evening session held at which it was accepted by a vote of 96 to 81. It will now be sent to the Senate, and as they have asked the opinion of the S. J. C. on certain legal points connected with it, probably nothing of consequence will be done until it is finally disposed of, which will be three or four days at least.

Saving a Neck Off.—As a young woman named Kenyon, was a few days ago joking with some young fellows at Boarshaw, near Middleton, a girl who happened to say that she [Kenyon] wanted a sweetheart, on which Kenyon flew at her and kicked her severely, and attempted to finish her work by sawing her neck with a handsaw. The girl was seriously wounded. Several of the integuments were lacerated or divided, and the carotid artery was laid bare.—*London Paper.*

Caution to Ladies.—At Ever Green Grove, on the Icy Fork of Yellow River, Wisconsin, the young men assembled together, one afternoon, and, after proper warning, drummed a very respectable young lady out of town, for expressing a resolute determination to remain in a single state.—*Chicago Dem.*

Woolen Factory Burnt.—A letter to the editor of the Boston Courier states, that the woolen factory in Uxbridge, Mass., belonging to Mr. Luke Taf, of that place, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. There was an insurance to the amount of \$10,000 on the building, machinery, and stock, at the Massachusetts Mutual Office Worcester.

Not a bad Idea.—One of the newspapers contains the following gentle hint:

The ladies of Lynnfield are about forming an "Anti-carry-a-squalling-child-to-church-society." We wish they would do it here.

Shipwreck.—The ship Colosseum, of Boston, was lost on the 26th November, on the Kentish Knock, Eng., and the Captain, ten men, and one passenger perished, the mate and four seamen only were saved.—*lb.*

We learn that we were misinformed a few days ago, in relation to the affair in Windsor. Mr. Bruce had no women in his house at the time, did not load the gun himself, and was committed to prison, not on a charge of murder, but for manslaughter. So much may be necessary in explanation. The facts of the case will doubtless appear fully on trial—until which time public opinion should not be prejudiced by rumors.—*Ken. Jour.*

Latest from the Niagara frontier.—It was reported at Albany on Thursday, but the Albany papers consider it entitled to no credit, that an engagement had taken place at Navy Island between the Patriots and Royalists, which resulted in the defeat of the Royalists, and that Gen. Van Rensselaer immediately crossed the river and planted the Patriot Standard at Chippewa. The Royalists are said to have made the attack in twelve boats, and were supposed to number about 400 men.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The Boston Atlas states that letters received there from Havana, dated Dec. 20, state that molasses, new crop, had been sold as high as 8 rials. The old crop entirely out of the market and very little new coming in. All the molasses in Matanzas has been contracted for previous to the 20th of January, at five rials.—*lb.*

Foreign Grain.—The New York papers of last week mention the arrival of 20,000 bushels of Wheat in that city from Germany and England.

Horse-Radish, cut into small pieces, and chewed in the mouth, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption. Several cases of its successful application have been made known.

It is said that Beech-nuts prepared in the same way you prepare Coffee, make a most excellent substitute for that beverage. Let such as are able try it.

FIRST LOVE.—First love, though the most ignorant, is the purest of all; its bandage is closer and thicker, but its pinions longer and purer.

BLAME.—Men submit to correction and criticism much more readily than we suppose; only even if well grounded, it must not be too passionate. They are like flowers, which open to gentle dews, but close to a heavy rain.

CONVERSATION.—Some men are pianos, best when played on singly; others drums, good only in a band.

MARRIED,

In Winthrop, Mr. Gustavus Morrill to Miss Sarah Currier.

In Newport, Mr. Wm. C. Dexter, to Miss Sarah Jane Longfellow.

In Saco, Mr. Isaac Chapman, to Miss Hannah Walker.

In York, Mr. Geo. M. Freeman, to Miss Martha L. Simpson.

In Westbrook, Mr. Wm. Bartlett, of Gorham, to Miss Eunice Acres, of W.

In St. Albans, Mr. Nathaniel Bairnee, to Miss Bethia Smith.

In Farmington, by Robert Goodenow, Esq., Mr. James Rangerly, Jr., to Miss Harriet Ware.

DIED.

In this town, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Mary Perley, aged 68, widow of the late Nath'l. Perley, Esq.—On the 2d inst., Miss Mary Jane Springer, aged about 19.—On the 4th inst., Greenleaf W., son of Mr. Webber Furbish, aged 5 years.

In Readfield, in consequence of a fall from a horse, Charles, son of Ephraim H. Lombard, Esq., aged 8 years.

In Warren, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Benjamin Kellar, aged 53. He had been in the woods during the day at work, returned home and ate his supper apparently as well as usual. In the evening he walked to his brother's house, a few rods off, and while there, sitting at the fire, he died instantly, without a struggle or a groan. No cause assigned for his sudden dissolution.

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

A good assortment of Tea Sets, common Teas, Nappies, Dishes, Plates, Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. will be found for sale low, by

WM. NASON & Co.

FEATHERS---FEATHERS.

A good assortment of Feathers on consignment, for sale by

WM. NASON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed, of the Estate of JOHN K. HESKETH, late of Hallowell, deceased, testate—and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ROBERT HESKETH, Administrator,
with the will annexed.

Hallowell, Jan. 5, 1838.

3w39

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, JR.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

43

S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH
AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—

STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND
PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S
PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES
AND JAMES' IMPROVED
COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL
STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwellings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FUNNEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

☞ All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his supply of ground Plaster from the Lubec Mills, which will be sold by the cask or bushel. Produce taken in exchange.

The Plaster ground and put up at the Lubec mills has now been 4 years in use, and has been so well tested both in its quality and benefit that the farmer may use it with confidence in its being the cheapest and best dressing they can obtain for their farms.

Also on hand 300 hhds Turks Island and Liverpool Salt; 50 bags Salt; Hhds Porto Rico and Savannah Molasses: 150 quintils Cod & Pollock Fish; 50 bags prime Coffee at 10 cts by the bag; Tea, Sugar, Rice, Tar, Resin, Oil, &c. &c.

Wanted as above, 100 tons English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 21, 1837.

PLASTER.

On consignment 200 casks prime ground Plaster, from Calais Mills, for sale by T. B. MERRICK.

SALT---SALT.

125 Hhds. Liverpool Salt.

50 " Turks Island do.

40 Bags Blown do.

For sale low, by WM. NASON & Co.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner.

WEBBER FURBISH.

Hallowell, July 4, 1837.

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GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Grave Stone Factory, at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, Hallowell,—where he has on hand an elegant lot of White Marble, from the Dover quarry, New York. All who wish to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased Friends, are respectfully invited to call and examine—they can be furnished (for a few months) with as good work as can be had in the State, for two-thirds usual prices.

GEO. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837.

41

Cooking Stoves--Cooking Stoves.

The subscribers have for sale at the store of SAMUEL CHANDLER, in Winthrop Village, an extensive assortment of COOKING STOVES, equal, they think, to any in the State; being selected with the particular object of obtaining those that combine the greatest advantages—among which are the following, viz:

Stewart's Improved Premium, 3 sizes, generally as much approved as any Stove we sell.

Moore's, 3 sizes, a well known and popular Stove.

Spaulding's Rising Grate, by many highly recommended.

Improved Rotary, with a cast iron Oven, called by many the very best.

Rathbone's Union, 4 sizes; from the general satisfaction these Stoves have given we consider them an excellent article.

Parker's celebrated and highly approved Prophecy and Premium, 4 sizes.

Read & Co.'s Perfect and Improved Premium, 5 sizes.

Buswell & Peckham's Superior Premium.

Cuttler's Improvement, a good warmer and oven, a very cheap stove, and well adapted to counteract the cold in large kitchens.

Conant's and Conant's Improved.

James', 2 and 3 boilers, a variety of patterns and sizes.

Improved Conicle, a beautiful article and well spoken of.

Parlor Stoves, Franklin do., 6 & 9 Plate do., suitable for warming Meeting houses, School houses, Shops, Stores, &c. &c.

FIRE FRAMES; OVEN MOUTHS; ASH AND BOILER do.

SHEET IRON STOVES: Russia and English Iron Stove Pipes.

Also TIN WARE of various kinds on hand, or made to order.

All the above will be sold on as favorable terms as at any other Store.

CHANDLER & DODD.

Winthrop, January 1st, 1838. 3m48—eow.

NEW GOODS.

WM. NASON & Co. have just received a general assortment of English and American Dry Goods, which will be sold low for cash or Country Produce. Please call at their Store one door north of the Eagle Hotel and see for yourselves.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837.

46

MOLASSES---MOLASSES.

A few Hhds. prime retailing Molasses. Also, a good assortment of Family Groceries, at wholesale or retail, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, by

WM. NASON & CO.

GLASS.

40 Boxes 7 by 9 Waterford GLASS just received and for sale by

T. B. MERRICK.

Hallowell, Nov. 28, 1837.

43

POETRY.

THE PLOUGH---A Song.

Written by B. Brown, Esq. of Boston, for the Anniversary of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, and sung on that occasion, at Bridgewater, Oct. 11, 1837.

When Adam with his blooming rib,
By the behest of Heaven,
From Paradise, his native home,
All sorrowing was driven,
The curse primeval, thought so hard
A blessing was I trow,
That she should nurse her little babes
While he should guide the PLOUGH.

So, our great ancestors became
A Farmer of the soil,
And millions of his children too
Are sharers in the toil.
We clear and beautify the fields;
We drain the mighty slough;
We wield the sickle and the flail,
And guide the sturdy Plough.

Of all the stations here on earth,
The Farmers rank the first,
Though some may reckon him debased
For toiling in the dust.
'Tis Nature's calling he pursues,
As, with a sweaty brow,
He turns the sod all upside down,
And guides the sturdy plough.

When Spring in all its merriment
O'erspreads the fields with green,
And nought, save notes of joy, is heard,
And nought but smiles are seen.
The Farmer turns his tillage lands,—
And who's so happy now,
As while he whistles to his team,
And guides the shining Plough.

Domestic joy full well he knows,
And, it may hap, a care;
For none must think to be exempt
From common lot and share.
His wife, she deems it her concern
To milk the bonny cow,
And cheer her ruddy husband, as
He guides the sturdy Plough.

For love of wealth some get ensnared
In speculation's toils,
And others, when disasters come,
Are scrambling for the spoils;
Still does the prudent Farmer pay
To industry his vow,
Nor heeds the struggle nor the strife
But steady guides the Plough.

Good rule and order he maintains;
He lives in peace with all;
And, to defend his country's rights,
He's ready for the call.
Now, to be ever thus content,
Say, wights, would ye know how
'Tis but to mind your own affairs,
And sturdy guide the PLOUGH.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

Discovery and Settlement of the U. States.

You already know that the whole American continent remained unknown to the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, till its discovery by Columbus, in 1492. To them, it was a New World. The first discovery having been made under the government of Spain, the people of that country took the lead in following up the adventures of Columbus. They therefore seized upon whatever territory they liked, and subjugated or destroyed the inhabitants without scruple.

In the space of about fifty years, they had got possession of the finest of the West India Islands, of Mexico, and nearly the whole of South America. Thus they held within their grasp the most fertile portion of the New World. The Portuguese were, at this time, enterprising mariners, and they too, shared in the spoils of the new continent. They took possession of that portion of South America which is now called Brazil, and seized also upon other territories.

The French and English were behind the Spanish and Portuguese in American discoveries, but, at length, the French made settlements in Canada, and the English along the Atlantic border of North America. The first English settlement, within the present boundary of the United States, was made on an island in James River, in Virginia, in 1607.

On the 13th of May of that year, Captain Christopher Newport arrived with 105 persons. These immediately commenced the erection of huts on the aforesaid island, and called the place Jamestown.

Things went on pretty well at first; but in a short time, the inhabitants found that the food they had brought with them was exhausted. They were therefore oppressed by hunger, and sickness soon followed. In the space of four months, fifty of the people died. Those who remained then placed at their head a singular man, by the name of John Smith. He was a person of great energy, skill, and enterprise. He soon took measures to build a fort for protection against the hostile Indian tribes around them, and he took long journeys into the wilderness, by which means he obtained corn and other supplies from the natives.

The colony therefore began at length, to flourish, and new settlers arrived, till several towns and villages were established in the vicinity. The people suffered many sharp trials from pestilence and bloody wars, with the Indians, but they triumphed over every difficulty, and, in the course of years, an extensive settlement was established under the title of Virginia.

The next settlement within the boundary of the United States was made by some Dutch traders at Albany, in the year 1614. During the same year, some other Dutch people built a few houses where the city of New York now stands. This was on an island, called by the Indians Manhattan, a name which it still bears. These little settlements gradually increased by the arrival of new adventurers from Holland. Having few wars with the Indians, and suffering little from the effects of climate, the Dutch settlements advanced with rapidity, and soon rose into a wealthy and extensive colony.

This continued subject to the government of Holland, till the year 1664, when it was taken by the English, and the city of New York, which had before been called Manhattan, received its present name.—*Parley's Book of the United States.*

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of December, A. D. 1837, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of JAMES CURTIS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented by SAMUEL P. BENSON one of the Executors therein named, for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Hallowell, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the last Monday of January next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of December, A. D. 1837.

MOSES B. SEARS, Administrator of the Estate of PAUL SEARS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented his 2d account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, and also his account as a creditor of said Estate, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: GEO. ROBINSON, Register.

STRAW CUTTERS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently modified his Straw Cutter and so modified it that he can afford it for the low price of \$2.50. It has a single knife and operates with a brake or lever, and he feels satisfied that for the above price no machine can be obtained that will cut so much straw with the same small amount of power. Orders, POST PAID, directed to the subscriber at Wayne Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH C. GREENE.

Fayette, Dec. 6, 1837.

GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For the cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds, Is undoubtedly superior to any other article heretofore offered to the public; as it has never failed of giving relief in any one case, where it has been taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort are well known in this vicinity, and its qualities highly approved by the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, a few Certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with those diseases for which it is designed.

This may certify that I, a citizen of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, have made use of a portion of Sears' Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller, perhaps, one half of a viol, and do say that it is decidedly superior to any other medicine I have ever made use of, (and the kinds are many I have used) for a cough. It has cured me of a cough I have had for some time, also a little child of mine who had been for some time past, severely afflicted with a cough is completely cured by making use of the same, so that from a good opinion of my own, and in accordance with the above trial, I am prepared to recommend its good qualities to any who may be suffering under the above complaint.

STILLMAN THORP.

Hallowell, Nov. 1, 1837.

This certifies that during last winter I was very much troubled by a cough and obstructions in breathing, occasioned by a cold which I caught at a fire at the foot of Winthrop street last winter, and was entirely cured by two or 3 spoonfuls of Sears' Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, prepared by T. B. Merrick and H. Fuller, and will take this opportunity of recommending it to all who are so troubled.

L. H. NICHOLS.

Hallowell, May 17, 1837.

On the inside wrapper are to be found many remarkable instances of cure, in addition to the above.

DIRECTIONS.—Keep the bottle closely stopped.—Before using, let it be well shaken.

An adult may take a tea-spoonful morning and evening, and half a tea-spoonful at noon—Children from 10 to 12, half—those from 5 to 7, one fourth, and those from 2 to 3 years of age, about one eighth that quantity. It can be taken in sugar, molasses, or honey, or taken clear. If the bowels are costive, take small doses of Castor Oil or manna and senna. Let the diet be light and nutritive, and the exercise (if the patient can bear it) frequent but moderate.

A few doses are generally sufficient to cure a common cold. If seasonable application be made to this Vegetable Pulmonary Syrup of Liverwort, and the above directions strictly followed, the patient will not be disappointed in his expectations.

In the most distressing and violent cases of Asthma and Phthisis, from one and a half to two tea-spoonfuls repeated, if necessary, once in fifty minutes, will seldom fail of giving immediate or complete relief. Patients of a weak constitution may begin with less doses than above directed, and gradually increase them; and some may find it necessary to take more than the quantity above stated.

The direction to every genuine Bottle is signed by H. Fuller, and his name stamped in the seal. The outside label will be signed by T. B. MERRICK, Hallowell, to whom all orders must be directed.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

For sale by the subscriber 50,000 true *Morus Multicaulis*—or the true Chinese Mulberry trees, either in small quantities or at reduced wholesale prices, according to size. The trees are thrifty, the form perfect, and the roots fine. The trees will be shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered. Companies are invited to apply to WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 1, 1837.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

For sale by the subscriber, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants, &c. The trees of the Plums and Pears were never before so fine, or the assortment so complete.—Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape vines—a superior assortment, of finest kinds—and of all other hardy fruits.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias. Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.—Catalogues sent gratis to all who apply.

Address by Mail, Post paid.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Oct. 1, 1837. 36